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## Chernenko Pledges Continuity, Attacks U.S. Latin Policy

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, told visiting dignitaries Wednesday that he would continue the policies of his predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov. He also attacked U.S. policy in Central America.

Mr. Chernenko, 72, became Soviet Communist Party general secretary, the top Kremlin post on Monday.

After Mr. Andropov's funeral on Tuesday, he began a round of talks with foreign leaders who attended the ceremony. He received many of the Western delegations on the day of the funeral.

President Fidel Castro of Cuba and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the leader of the Nicaraguan junta, were among the visitors Mr. Chernenko received Wednesday in what Western analysts saw as a clear signal that Moscow retained its interest in Central America.

At the meeting with Mr. Castro, the Tass news agency reported that Moscow "reiterated its invariable solidarity with the Cuban people."

Both Mr. Chernenko and Mr. Ortega were quoted by Tass as denouncing "Washington's intention to whip up tension" in Central America. Mr. Chernenko, it said, "reiterated the Soviet people's firm support for the just cause of the Nicaraguan people."

Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada said the new Soviet leader repeatedly brought up the subject of East-West détente during his meeting with him on Wednesday.

"There was no return to the solidarity we've heard from both sides in the past," Mr. Trudeau said. "We agreed that there is a new openness in the world and it's up to the politicians to respond to it."

The Canadian leader has started a one-man mission to bring East and West back to disarmament talks.

Western analysts held out little hope, however, that the Kremlin would soon change its stance on the main dispute dividing East and West, the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe.

**Chernenko's Health**

Mr. Chernenko appeared in frail health when he met foreign leaders Tuesday and some got the impression he would be only an interim leader, Reuters reported Wednesday.

## 'Certain Sense of Optimism' Is Cited By Bush After Talks with Chernenko

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Vice President George Bush said Wednesday that his talks in Moscow with the new Soviet leader, Konstantin U. Chernenko, produced "a certain sense of optimism" on improving East-West relations.

However, he warned, "it is very early to say, because this is awfully new."

Mr. Bush held a news conference before flying to Paris after meetings with Italian leaders and Pope John Paul II during an 18-hour visit to Rome and the Vatican.

In France, he was to hold separate meetings with President François Mitterrand and Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy.

Vice President Bush said of his meetings in Moscow: "The talks were serious, nonpartisan, no inflamed rhetoric. And I think it's fair to say we left with a certain sense of optimism."

He described Mr. Chernenko, 72, as a man "on top of things, active and he appeared very vital."

When asked whether his talks with Mr. Chernenko could be considered a turning point for East-West relations, Mr. Bush said: "I would like to feel that improvement."

In a statement released before the news conference, Mr. Bush reiterated that Mr. Chernenko, who Monday became the Communist Party's general secretary, "appeared to agree about the need to improve our relations on a more constructive path."

Vice President Bush, who led the U.S. delegation to the funeral of Mr. Chernenko's predecessor, Yuri V. Andropov, said he made clear during his meetings in Moscow that the Reagan administration "is very serious about discussion on a wide array of problems, including, of course, the questions of arms reductions."

"The best guidance on that was the president's speech on Saturday and also what he has been saying about the willingness to meet if something would come from it," he said.

Mr. Bush also said the mood of his meeting with Mr. Chernenko and the one he held with Mr. Andropov 15 months ago were "fairly much the same."

He added: "I was impressed by the fact that Mr. Chernenko conducted the meeting without turning from right to left for assistance."

Mr. Bush also said that Mr. Chernenko "obviously" was not

## U.S. Panel To Restudy UNESCO's Activities

The Associated Press

day from Moscow, quoting diplomatic sources.

They said Soviet officials had told some visitors that a Politburo member, Mikhail S. Gorbachov, would now be No. 2 in the Kremlin, indicating that the leadership may already have mapped out a future succession.

The sources said that if Mr. Gorbachov had secured this position he

had visited some visitors that if a U.S. panel decides there are improvements in the organization's activities, a senior U.S. official said.

Gregory J. Newell, the official, said that the U.S. decision to pull out of the organization was "firm but not final" until the end of the year. He stressed that he was not very optimistic about changes by UNESCO. If major reforms were thought likely, he said, the United States would not have made the decision to withdraw.

Mr. Newell is assistant secretary of state for international organizations. UNESCO, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is based in Paris.

The Reagan administration decided Dec. 28 to pull out of UNESCO, charging that the organization "has extraneously politicized virtually every subject it deals with, has exhibited hostility toward the basic institutions of a free society, especially a free market and a free press and has demonstrated unrestrained budgetary expansion."

Mr. Newell said a panel of 11 to 15 U.S. educators, scientists and cultural and media figures would be formed to examine UNESCO's activities "to see if there are concrete program changes."

If the panel finds changes and "if those changes are significant," Mr. Newell said, President Ronald Reagan "has agreed — on the recommendation of the panel — to look again at the decision" to leave UNESCO.

He said the United States would fully participate in the organization's activities for the rest of this year, even increasing its staff.

### Britain Blocks Ulster Roads

BELFAST (UPI) — The British Army, in an attempt to curb guerrilla attacks in Northern Ireland, tightened security between the province and the Irish Republic on Wednesday by blocking three small cross-border roads with concrete blocks. More than 100 other small roads have already been closed, while 50 major roads remain open.

Senior Kremlin aides told some visitors that Mr. Gorbachov, 52, was now the effective No. 2 in the Kremlin, making him Mr. Chernenko's deputy and heir-apparent. "It looks as if Gorbachov has been guaranteed the second place as part of the deal which put Chernenko into power," a Western analyst said. "That would mean the leadership has already programmed the next succession."

Mr. Chernenko appeared in frail health when he met foreign leaders Tuesday and some got the impression he would be only an interim leader, Reuters reported Wednesday.

**Chernenko's Health**

Mr. Chernenko appeared in frail health when he met foreign leaders Tuesday and some got the impression he would be only an interim leader, Reuters reported Wednesday.

He said he got the impression of a man "who has a potential to be a strong leader."

He said that he saw no "evidence for a dramatic change" in the Soviet system.

Mr. Bush reiterated that he had conveyed a personal message from President Ronald Reagan to Mr. Chernenko, but he declined to reveal its contents.

Mr. Bush said his hourlong meeting with the pope dealt with "the desire we all hold for peace."

He said his meeting Tuesday night with Italy's prime minister, Bettino Craxi, had "centered more on the situation in Lebanon and



Tied Up in Sarajevo

Erki Laine of Finland, left, and David H. Jansen of the United States got entangled Wednesday during an Olympic ice hockey match, but the puck was elsewhere. The Finns and Americans played to a 3-3 tie. Coverage, Pages 6 and 7.



Hidden behind sandbags, Shiite Moslem fighters exchanged small arms fire Wednesday with members of the rightist Christian Phalangist militia in the battered port area of Beirut.

## France Asks UN to Send Beirut Force To Replace Western Troops and Ships

By Michael J. Berlin  
International Herald Tribune

UNITED NATIONS, New York — France called on the UN Security Council Wednesday to dispatch a peacekeeping force to the Beirut area and said that once it arrives, the French, Italian and U.S. force must withdraw now fulfilled by the Italians and French.

"Beyond this," Mr. Shultz continued, "a significant UN role presupposes a return of stability, a balance of forces and some measure of political accord — all desirable though elusive goals which we have been pursuing."

Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union had an immediate response to the proposal by France's representative to the United Nations, Luc de la Barre de Nanteuil. The U.S. Soviet, British and Lebanese representatives were expected to speak at a second public meeting of the council that was set for Thursday.

Privately, U.S. officials recognized that support for a UN force on France's terms could force the withdrawal of the U.S. 6th Fleet from the Lebanese coast, along with the marines now in Beirut.

The French reference to the departure of the fleets was seen as a response to a Soviet demand that Western ships must withdraw beyond firing range of Lebanon. That was one of several preconditions set on Monday for Soviet support, which is required for council action to send a UN peacekeeping force to Beirut.

The Russians have also demanded a promise that Western troops and ships would not return, the consent of all Lebanese factions and a pledge of noninterference in Lebanon's affairs.

U.S. and British officials objected to the Soviet demands because

they are preconditions. "It amounts to total capitulation and an admission of guilt before there is even talk of a UN role," a U.S. official said.

U.S. officials also objected Tuesday to the demand for the pullback of the fleet, calling such a step impractical until Lebanon is far more stable.

"One American added: "With 500 troops staying in Lebanon to train the army, you can be sure we won't pull out our ships."

On Wednesday, Mr. de la Barre de Nanteuil responded to the Soviet demand for a noninterference pledge by telling the council that once the UN force is there, no reason would remain for Western intervention.

"I think that these terrorist attacks attest to the success that we were having," he said. Shelling and sniper fire and the terrorist bombing of Marine headquarters in Beirut.

**U.S. Head of Sinai Force Is Assassinated in Rome**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ROME — Leonid R. Hunt, the American civilian director of the multinational force that patrols the Sinai, was shot to death Wednesday. An anonymous caller said a group called the Fighting Communist Party.

"This is the Fighting Communist Party. We must claim the attorney on General Hunt, the guarantor of the Camp David agreements. The imperialist forces must leave Lebanon. Italy must leave NATO. No to the installation of missiles in Comiso," the caller was reported to have said. The call was to a Milan radio station. The man was said to have had a Roman accent.

Doctors at San Giovanni Hospital said Mr. Hunt died minutes after he was transferred there from San Eugenio Hospital where he was taken after the shooting.

A spokeswoman at the Multinational Force and Observers headquarters, which is in Rome, confirmed earlier that Mr. Hunt had been shot. "But we do not have any other details," she said.

Mr. Hunt was a native of Mill Creek, Oklahoma. He joined the State Department in 1948, serving

in Jerusalem, Turkey, Ceylon, Ethiopia, Costa Rica, Syria and Lebanon.

After a stint at the Treasury Department, he became director general of the Sinai force in 1981.

The Italian news agency ANSA quoted the police as saying he was shot in the head by three men who fled in a Fiat sedan. The U.S. Embassy confirmed the ANSA account.

The police said Mr. Hunt was on his way home from a North Atlantic Treaty Organization office on Rome's southern outskirts with his chauffeur shortly before 7 P.M. when he was shot.

His chauffeur, who escaped injury, drove Mr. Hunt to the hospital.

The gunmen were in a car when they shot Mr. Hunt but abandoned it and fled after the shooting. The police said they apparently were picked up by an accomplice in another car.

The Sinai force has been patrolling the desert since April 1982 when Israeli forces returned captured territory to Egypt under the 1979 Camp David accords. It includes 3,400 troops from 10 nations, including the United States and Italy.

It is not connected with the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut, made up of troops from Italy, France, the United States and Britain.

The caller's reference to the missiles in Comiso was to 112 U.S.-built cruise missiles being installed in Sicily as part of NATO's plans to counter Soviet missiles aimed at Western Europe.

Witnesses said that Mr. Hunt was just pulling up to his home, a three-story building with an electronic metal gate, when the shooting occurred. He arrived with his driver, Antonio Mazzoli, and was being followed by a blue Fiat 128.

Police sources said they believed the first burst of machine-gun fire did not pierce the window and that the gunmen then moved closer and opened fire at point-blank range at the window on Mr. Hunt's side of the car.

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## Tehran's Jets Hit Outskirts Of Baghdad

### Iranians Warned On Strait Threat

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
BEIRUT — Iran said its planes attacked the outskirts of Baghdad on Wednesday in revenge raids, and Iraq said at least 17 people were killed and more than 50 were wounded.

Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, denounced Iran's renewed threat to close the Strait of Hormuz if Iraq attacked Iranian oil installations.

The Iranian military said two Iranian jets strafed and leveled targets on the edge of the capital and the city of Baqubah, 32 miles (51 kilometers) northeast of Baghdad.

An Iraqi military spokesman confirmed that Baqubah had been attacked. He said three people had been killed and 18 wounded and that Iraqi air defenses drove the planes off.

Several hours later, he said, four Iranian planes attacked Wasit, 100 miles south of Baghdad and two raided Misian 250 miles south of the capital.

It said the raid on Misian hit residential areas, killing 14 people, including women and children and wounding 31. It said two children were wounded and a school damaged in Wasit.

Baqubah is believed to be the deepest target inside Iraq that Iran has hit in the latest exchange of retaliatory air raids and artillery and missile bombardments against each side's border cities. The strikes started Saturday.

"If necessity dictates, we will even demolish Saddam's palace," Iran said of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, whom it wants removed as a condition to end the Gulf war that started in September 1980.

The air raids occurred a day after Iran threatened to escalate raids on Iraqi cities in retaliation for similar attacks Tuesday by Iraq in which more than 100 Iranians were reportedly killed.

Iraq's immediate response was an offer to stop shelling Iranian cities for at least seven days to encourage the Iranians to take similar measures. But on Wednesday, Iranian planes struck again.

At the United Nations on Tuesday, Iran reiterated a longstanding threat that it would close the Strait of Hormuz to tankers if the Iraq bombed Iranian oil installations in the Gulf.

The defense minister of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia on Wednesday rejected Iran's threats.

(UPI, Reuter's, AP)

## Reagan Urges Hussein, Mubarak to Open New Peace Talks With Israel

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has sought the help of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan to begin negotiations with Israel that would lead to what he called "an exchange of territory for peace."

But, in statements after a meeting of the three leaders at the White House Tuesday, administration officials acknowledged that no steps were taken to advance the cause of negotiations with Israel over the future of the occupied West Bank.

The White House disassociated itself from an appeal by Mr. Mubarak to the United States to engage immediately in a "direct dialogue" with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

### U.S. Navy Chief Says Soviet Sent Subs Into Atlantic

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several nuclear-armed Soviet submarines have "surged" into the North Atlantic from their normal Arctic patrol areas in "direct response" to the European deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles, Secretary of the Navy John F. Lehman said.

The official said there was widespread hope that Hussein could get a go-ahead to negotiate from Mr. Arafat in a meeting with him in the next several weeks.

Various administration aides said Mr. Arafat would be more inclined to let Jordan talk with Israel now that he has been driven from Lebanon by pro-Syrian factions within the PLO.

An official said Mr. Mubarak had reiterated his support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and for the Camp David peace process calling for negotiations with Israel on the West Bank.

Mr. Lehman refused to disclose how many Delta submarines had moved into the Atlantic.

The Delta appear to be replaced for the Soviet fleet of older Yankee-class missile submarines that have patrolled both the Atlantic and Pacific since 1971. The Delta, launched in 1973, carry missiles with a range of 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers), twice that of missiles on the Yankee subs, launched in 1968. Both types of submarines carry 16 missiles.

After Mr. Mubarak and Hussein departed, no official said there would be no change in the U.S. refusal to negotiate with the PLO until it recognized Israel.

The negotiations over the West Bank have been a focus of Mr. Reagan's Middle East policy since his peace proposal of Sept. 1, 1982. It called for talks between Jordan and Israel leading to an independent entity in the West Bank "in association with" Jordan.

Israel rejected the plan on the ground that it might lead to an autonomous Palestinian state.

Nevertheless, the administration has persisted in seeking Hussein's approval to negotiate, despite the king's rejection of a negotiating role last April when he failed to receive permission from the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, to represent the Palestinians.

Mr. Mubarak said: "We support the dialogue between Jordan and the PLO." Jordan "has an important role to play in solidifying the structure of peace," he said.

But the Egyptian leader added that no one other than the PLO "could speak for the Palestinians."

A White House aide suggested that the administration had been taken aback by Mr. Mubarak's comments after the meeting. He expressed "puzzlement" at Mr. Mubarak's public statements on the PLO. "In the private meetings, there was a much more constructive tone to his comments," the official said.

The official said there was widespread hope that Hussein could get a go-ahead to negotiate from Mr. Arafat in a meeting with him in the next several weeks.

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FRENCH DRUG RAID — The police escort two of more than 500 people who were taken into custody for questioning during a raid on squatters' homes in southeast Paris. The police said they confiscated a kilogram of heroin and 10 kilograms of hashish.

## Western Communists Face Problem Of Image After Chernenko Election

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The election as Soviet leader of a septuagenarian identified with the Kremlin old guard has compounded a serious image problem for West European Communist Parties.

Western parties had seized upon

Yuri V. Andropov's brief term in

office as evidence that serious

change was possible under Com-

munism.

A cool reaction on the part of

West European parties to the ap-

pointment of Konstantin U. Chernenko, a former close aide of Leo-

nid I. Brezhnev, has been reflected

in the messages of congratulation

and defensive editorials appearing

in Communist newspapers.

The tone of the commentaries

contrasts sharply with the praise for

Mr. Andropov for beginning a

process of economic change in the

Soviet Union.

The image problem is particularly

sensitive for parties like

France's, which has traditionally

been close to Moscow and still

holds up Soviet society as a model

worth emulating.

For the more liberal-minded

"Eurocommunist" parties such as

Italy's, the choice of Mr. Chernenko

simply confirms a long-term pro-

cess of disillusionment with Soviet-

style Communism.

In a recent television interview,

he recalled telling Brezhnev that it

was scandalous that the reformist

Soviet leader, Nikita S. Khrushchev,

had not been buried in a

place of honor in Red Square.

The Italian Communist Party,

the largest in Western Europe, took

a detached position on Mr. Chernenko's promotion. A message

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Craxi Risks a Test With Communists

ROME (Combined Dispatches) — Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, risked a showdown Wednesday with Communist trade unions after announcing measures to hold down inflation.

The measures, passed by government decree Tuesday night, take effect immediately and include a ceiling of 20 percent on prices controlled by the government, including prices of salt, tobacco and gasoline, and a slowdown of the statutory wage indexation mechanism, known as the scala mobile.

Luciano Lama, Communist leader of the CGIL union, which has more than four million members, has said plans to curb the scala mobile are a direct attack on workers' living standards. The decree is part of the effort by Mr. Craxi's coalition of his own Socialists, Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Liberals and Republicans efforts to put a comprehensive economic policy in place to help reduce the inflation rate of 12.5 percent to 10 percent or lower for the year.

### BBC Reports 300 Dead in Sudan Raid

NAIROBI (UPI) — Separatist guerrillas shelled and sank a riverboat and two barges on the White Nile River in southern Sudan on Tuesday night, killing at least 300 people, British Broadcasting Corp. reported.

The broadcast, quoting diplomatic sources in the Sudanese capital of Khartoum, also said guerrillas overran two nearby army garrisons shortly after the riverboat raid. SUNA, the official government news agency, had "no comment" on the BBC report.

The guerrillas, fighting for the independence of southern Sudan from the north, captured six foreign hostages during an attack on a French-run construction camp 12 days ago. The government claims that the rebels, called the Sudan People's Liberation Front, are operating from bases in Ethiopia with arms supplied by Libya.

### Thorn Urges EC Agricultural Reform

STRASBOURG, France — The European Community might have to cut back on its social and regional programs to meet its farm bill, the European Commission president, Gaston Thorn, said Wednesday.

He told the European Parliament that this could happen if member governments did not agree soon on measures to reform the community's budget and ensure the financing of agricultural expenditure.

Mr. Thorn, in a speech presenting the commission's plans for 1984, said failure at the next EC leaders' meeting in Brussels in March would be the beginning of a process of self-destruction that could sweep away the work of the past 25 years. "Between March and June, the reality of the budget crisis will dawn," he said.

### U.K. Reveals Animal Wound Studies

LONDON (AP) — Animal rights groups in Britain voiced anger Wednesday at the Ministry of Defense after an admission that government scientists shoot animals to study wounds and treatments.

John Lee, a ministry aide, told members of Parliament on Tuesday that "some experiments are conducted on animals to assist improvement in the treatment of wounds," but he gave no details. He said about 10,000 animals a year were used in tests. In the United States, similar tests by the Defense Department were halted last summer after protest in Congress and by animal welfare advocates.

A spokesman for the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals said that the organization was horrified and thought such tests were cruel and unnecessary. He said senior society officials were discussing steps to seek a ban on the tests. A Conservative member of Parliament, Janet Fookes, said wound researchers could gain the same information by studying wounded humans.

### U.S. to Meet With Southern Africans

CAPE TOWN (UPI) — U.S. diplomats were planning to meet Thursday with senior officials of Angola and South Africa to seek a peace agreement in southern Africa.

South Africa's foreign minister, Roelof F. Botha, announced Wednesday that he would lead a delegation to Lusaka, Zambia, to confer with Angolan and U.S. diplomats "on the cessation of hostilities in the border areas of South-West Africa and Angola, and on steps that may be needed to ensure a restraint of hostilities."

U.S. diplomats said the Angolans would be represented by Interior Minister Manuel A.D. Rodrigues. The U.S. delegation will be led by Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, who is promoting a settlement end the undecided war between South Africa and Angola and the struggle over South-West Africa, also known as Namibia. South Africa now controls the territory but its rule is challenged by guerrillas.

### Khmer Rouge Claim Success in Raid

BANGKOK (UPI) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese regimental position in southeastern Cambodia, killing 45 soldiers in two days of fighting, according to a guerrilla radio report Wednesday.

The guerrillas, fighting to oust the approximately 150,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, said that they also seized a large quantity of heavy and small arms and destroyed two ammunition dumps. The attack was the latest in a series of victories claimed recently by the Khmer Rouge.

There was no independent confirmation, but Western diplomatic sources in Bangkok said Wednesday that an earlier Khmer Rouge report of an attack on the Vietnamese logistics center at Siem Reap was substantially correct.

### North Korea Again Seeks 3-Way Talks

TOKYO (AP) — North Korea insisted again Wednesday that the United States must participate in any talks on reunification of the Korean Peninsula.

North Korea's position was outlined in an editorial in the Workers Party newspaper, Rodong Shinmun, after South Korea turned down a demand for three-way talks Tuesday and reiterated in a letter that direct North-South talks were "the most realistic" step to reducing tensions.

The editorial, broadcast by Pyongyang's Korean Central News Agency, made no mention of the letter and said: "We will patiently wait for a response of the United States and the South Korean authorities to our proposal for tripartite talks."

### Sakharov Reported on 'Brink of Ruin'

LONDON (UPI) — Andrei Sakharov and his wife, attacked with stones and obscenities in the streets of their exile home in the Soviet Union, are "on the brink of ruin," a Russian writer said Wednesday.

Natalia Gese, a writer from Leningrad, now en route to visit relatives in the United States, said, "Not moral ruin, not spiritual, because it is impossible to extinguish the conscience in such a man. But it is possible to destroy them physically." Mrs. Gese was speaking Wednesday on the British Broadcasting Corp.'s Russian service.

### Flemish Town's Leaders Arrested

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The mayor and city councilors of the Flemish-speaking town of Overijse, near Brussels, were arrested after a demonstration Tuesday night, as the conflict over the use of French and Flemish languages intensified.

Police said the civic leaders and their followers ignored a temporary government ban on meetings, which was imposed to try to stop the conflict over language from spreading.

Police said the ban was effective in stopping a rally Tuesday by militants protesting alleged discrimination against French-speaking local officials, who were forced to take Flemish language tests or face dismissal. But the ban was broken by several hundred Flemish nationalists, led by the mayor of Overijse, who staged a counterdemonstration, police said.

### For the Record

Imelda Marcos is threatened with blindness, the Philippines presidential palace announced Wednesday. The wife of President Ferdinand E. Marcos left for the United States for urgent eye treatment. Sources said Mrs. Marcos, 54, was suffering from glaucoma. (Reuters)

Five policemen were seriously injured by a bomb explosion in Nimes, France, on Wednesday as they tried to force their way into a house to interview a man in connection with a number of robberies. (Reuters)

Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China will visit Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia this year. Soviet block sources in Beijing said Wednesday, Mr. Qian visited East Germany, Hungary and Poland last May. (Reuters)

The Iranian Embassy in Damascus was damaged by a parcel bomb Wednesday, embassy sources said. They said the ambassador received superficial wounds and the bomb caused minor damage inside the building. (AP)

A U.S. pilot broke his own record for circling the world in a business-class jet Wednesday. Brooke Knapp landed at Washington's National Airport in her Gulf



# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Chile's Curious Priorities

Chile, to its shame, has been routinely deporting citizens suspected of political crimes. As many as 10,000 Chileans are still in exile, and their government has meanly dishonored promises to let them come home. How curious, and how revealing, that the same Chilean regime will not expel a noncitizen named Walter Rauff, a former Nazi officer.

Mr. Rauff, an inventor of sorts, has an interesting history. He was a section chief in the Third Reich's security office in Berlin. His task was to devise a more efficient way of eliminating people until extermination camps became operational. So he developed a mobile death truck capable of using exhaust fumes to kill 50 persons in 20 minutes. It worked well in Eastern Europe. On July 5, 1942, he reported that "97,000 were processed" without technical hitches. The van had a name: Black Raven.

Fleeing Germany at war's end, he was apparently arrested in Milan and may have been assisted by the Vatican though this is in dispute. He wound up in Chile, having failed to disclose his past activities. In 1963, West Germany asked for his extradition but was

turned down by the Chilean Supreme Court.

A year ago Bolivia expelled Klaus Barbie, now facing trial in France for alleged war crimes. Hoping that Chile would follow suit, Beate Klarsfeld, the West German who, with her French husband, pressed the Barbie case, recently flew to Santiago. When officials rejected her request, she organized demonstrations. She was arrested twice.

When Chile wants to get rid of a citizen, it moves efficiently: a midnight knock, abduction by the security police and a swift ride to the frontier, where the victim is dumped. That is what happened to Jaime Castillo, a Christian Democrat and former minister of justice. The usual charge is support for "totalitarian ideologies."

But in General Augusto Pinochet's Chile, some totalitarian ideologues are more tolerable than others. Perhaps, as alleged, Mr. Rauff has been a useful adviser to Chile's secret police. He plainly has experience. His continued presence speaks volumes about the regime that protects him and arrests Mrs. Klarsfeld.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## What to Do About EDB?

The case of the chemical known as EDB is an unusually clear illustration of the perplexities of environmental health protection. American farmers and millers have used it widely for more than 30 years to keep bugs and mold out of grain. In 1956 the Food and Drug Administration exempted it from having to meet a standard in food products, on the ground that it was harmless.

Its status has now changed, not because the chemical, ethylene dibromide, or its use is any different, but because scientific testing procedures have recently developed the capacity to measure risks that previously went unnoticed. It became clear in the mid-1970's that EDB can cause cancer. It is now found in food products because, within the past five or six years, chemists have developed techniques for measuring its traces to parts per billion instead of merely parts per million.

Last year it was found in groundwater in Florida; farmers pump it into the soil as an insecticide. That provoked the Environmental Protection Agency to begin giving serious attention to the residues in other places, such as food products on grocery shelves.

Because the contamination of water was the most imminent health threat, the EPA first banned its use in soil. Next it banned EDB as a fumigant for grain. But what is to be done with

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## No Lesson Learned

U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger decided to forgo even the mildest punishment for military officers responsible for protecting forces in Beirut before the October truck-bombing of the Marine barracks. Given the number of things that went wrong at all levels of command, and the ambiguous character of the Marines' mission, one can easily argue that it would be wrong to single out for punishment the commanders directly in charge of ground operations, especially when one of those commanders was grievously wounded in the attack. But the secretary's decision should not close the door on further Pentagon investigation of the Beirut bombing, which, despite the decision to withdraw forces, still holds important lessons for future U.S. military strategy and organization.

We have been troubled from the start by the Reagan administration's decision to bypass well-established military procedures for investigating disasters involving substantial loss of life or equipment. The formal investigation of any such incident, no matter how exemplary the circumstances, has horrendous the direct consequences for those involved, and the affixing of blame where this is reasonable are intrinsic to the structure of military discipline and responsibility.

Part of this function was, of course, ably

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Other Opinion

### How to Help in Africa

Right across southern Africa, as far up as Zambia and parts of Malawi, drought has emptied bellies for the third year in a row. There is only one proper response to starving people and that is to send them food. In the longer term, however, food aid is precisely what the poor countries of sub-Saharan Africa do not need, at least in the form that has been supplied by Europe.

Food aid from the European Community is its way of disposing of food surpluses — a

scheme to subsidize the peasants of the rich world, not the poor. Doled out year after year, it discourages the agricultural improvements Africa needs and should achieve. The "green revolution" has not taken place in Africa.

The Africans themselves are much to blame

for slow progress. But the rich world can help, not hinder, by sending aid in its most useful and productive form. Potentially the best form of aid to this region [is] manpower. Agricultural experts, scientists and managers, are welcome in most of these countries.

—The Times (London)

### FROM OUR FEB. 16 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Lincoln-Head Coin Is Approved**  
WASHINGTON — President Theodore Roosevelt has given his consent to the placing of the head of Lincoln on one of the popular coins. He conferred with Mr. Leach, Director of the Mint, about the matter, and the details are now under advisement. Victor D. Bremmer, a New York sculptor, has submitted to the Director some models of Lincoln busts, and these have been shown to the President. The head of Lincoln, splendidly drawn, will adorn one side of the coin and the customary coat of arms the other side. It is likely that the half dollar piece will be selected as the principal coin to bear the Lincoln head, but some legislation may be necessary to make the change.

**1934: The Sport of Breton Wrestling**  
PARIS — Wrestling in the good old Breton style will help to liven the program March 5 at Palais des Sports, when more orthodox grapplers such as Henri Deglane and Charles Rigolot will appear in feature catch-as-catch-can bouts. Four expert sons of Brittany will engage in the special entertainment, Michel Pétillon, Mathurin Le Gall, Lucien Le Bris and Georges Pétillon. Breton wrestling is a stand-up affair. Tugging and tweaking on the mat is barred. The two antagonists seek their holds while on their feet, and the shirt worn by each contestant is of great importance for assuring holds. A fall is obtained by throwing the opponent to the mat so both shoulders touch.

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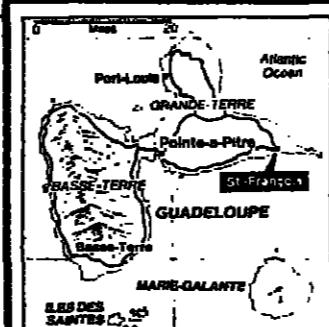
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Editor



The damaged facade of the Méridien Hotel, left, after a bombing this month below, Guadeloupeans demonstrate their opposition to violence at a political rally in Port-a-Pitre.



## Bombs Shatter Guadeloupe Tourism

(Continued from Page 1)  
began under the conservative government of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and accelerated by the Socialists led by President François Mitterrand. But several people and publications in Guadeloupe suggest that these hopes for more autonomy have not been fulfilled.

Among some, this disappointment has translated to a closer look at the French political and legal system.

Guy-Claude Germain, a Guadeloupean official in the departmental office of tourism, says he is proud to be French and does not believe independence is the answer for Guadeloupe. But he adds that there are fundamental differences between this department and those of the mainland.

"The law will have to be re-examined," he said. "We live under the Napoleonic Code, a law that was written when there were no overseas departments."

The theme that Guadeloupe is

no more than a colony with a different name is played on heavily by independence movements. "Mitterrand Kolonialist" is a wall slogan used by the Popular Union for the Liberation of Guadeloupe.

French West Indians are well aware that they are among the few remaining people in the Caribbean to be closely linked with Europe.

The Dutch Antilles are moving toward independence and almost all the former British islands are free.

The French islands' citizens

also realize that French aid and social services give them a higher standard of living than most independent nations in the region.

Still, a Guadeloupean sees daily the luxurious living of the vacationing or resident metropolitan French, with their spacious apartments, stylish clothes and expensive boats. That living standard is often shared by Guadeloupe-born whites, which introduces a racial question exploited by radicals.

"It is not a matter only of race, but of race and class," said Roger Fortune, a retired civil servant who

is one of the island's leading historians and experts on things Guadeloupean. "All people here want to have the best level of living, all want to have the chance to make the political decisions."

Most Guadeloupeans oppose independence, according to all available evidence, but many would like to have a bigger stake in the economy. When terrorists chose to attack the Méridien Hotel and the K-Disc discount store, the islanders understood the logic: Both targets were symbolic of what is perceived as commercial domination by mainland France.

The Méridien hotels are a subsidiary of Air France, which for many years has been perceived in Guadeloupe as having a lock on the travel industry. The discount stores — K-Disc, Mammoth, Prisunic — though partly owned by Guadeloupeans, undercut local commerce and threaten small shops.

A Guadeloupean said of the discount stores: "They import everything. They even sell oranges from Africa or Israel. Oranges!"

## Sabin, Developer of Polio Vaccine, Recovering From Severe Paralysis

By Victor Cohn  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Dr. Albert B. Sabin, developer of the Sabin polio vaccine, walked the equivalent of a city block Tuesday thanks in large part to modern medical rehabilitation and, probably, will-power.

Three months ago, Dr. Sabin was paralyzed. "I don't know whether I'll ever walk again," he said at the time.

Dr. Sabin, 77, has made a remarkable recovery from poliomyelitis, a disease of the nerve fibers that might have been connected with his recent work in developing an aerosol measles vaccine that can be sprayed on patients.

Research physicians at the National Institutes of Health are trying to learn whether Dr. Sabin's disease may have been caused by a reaction to the aerosol vaccine, though he says he thinks it was not.

He attributes his recovery to his doctors and nurses at the Institutes of Health Clinical Center in Bethesda, Maryland, and Johns Hopkins University hospital in Baltimore.

But Dr. Sabin says he does not think that doctors in general are giving America's aged the best possible care. He says that he thinks they ought to be put on salary, so they can "forget about money and just do their best work."

During an interview Tuesday in his apartment here, he walked with a cane, though he said "I can walk a bit without it."

Dr. Sabin was working in Mexico in 1962 on a vaccine in the form of an aerosol, or fine suspension of particles of live, modified measles virus.

Babies breathed in the particles. So did Dr. Sabin as he stood over them. In May, he began having trouble walking.

On Aug. 5, Johns Hopkins surgeons operated to relieve pressure on his spinal cord caused, Dr. Sabin said, "by an old lesion."

In mid-August, he was struck by extensive paralysis. "Consciousness stopped," he said. "Then I was in so much pain that I didn't want to live."

In November, he entered the clinical center for rehabilitation and further treatment by doctors at the Bethesda center and at the In-

stitute of Neurological and Communicative Disorders and Stroke.

Now, he said, "I have my appetite again. I want to live awhile longer. And I want to do something again. I would like to see me measures eliminated as a killer of approximately 1.5 million children a year.

From a vantage of age and recent illness, Dr. Sabin says he thinks the great challenge that the government faces is "not only not to cut services" that the low-income elderly need, but to increase them "and at the same time cut expenses."

How?

## Soviet May Be Building An Anti-Missile Fighter

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Soviet Union is developing a supersonic fighter to intercept and shoot down U.S.-made cruise missiles, Jane's Defense Weekly says.

The magazine said the four-engined aircraft, apparently developed from the Tu-128 Fiddler, may be able to carry as many as 30 air-to-air missiles.

That many rockets would give the jet, known in the West as Air-

Aircraft 101, the capacity to intercept waves of incoming missiles.

If the reports are accurate, the plane would be a major new counter to Western air and missile strikes.

Aircraft 101 "would seem to offer an effective way of dealing with a massive assault by air and ground-launched cruise missiles," said John W.R. Taylor, editor of the authoritative Jane's All The World's Aircraft.

Mr. Taylor said Aircraft 101 holds 14 aerospace records. It can fly at 36,000 feet (11,000 meters), which is well above the level at which low-flying cruise missiles would streak in, and haul a weapons payload of 33 tons at nearly 1,500 miles per hour.

The Russians have been bolstering air defenses around Moscow for several years. There are reports that the buildup has accelerated since the North Atlantic Treaty Organization began planning the deployment of 572 cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe over the next five years to counter Soviet SS-20 missiles already in place.

The ships, based mainly in ports on the German Baltic coast, run half-day trips into Danish waters so passengers can buy duty-free goods such as cigarettes, alcohol and food without disembarking.

About 15,000 people work on the ships themselves or in the supply industry and the ruling by the Brussels court Tuesday will put further stress on a region badly hit by decline of the shipbuilding and fishing industries, the sources said.

## Butterships' Face Heavy Job Losses

Reuters

HAMBURG — Several thousand jobs are at risk because of a European Court of Justice ruling that bans duty-free purchases on West German "butterships," industry sources said here Wednesday.

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## Broadway's Ethel Merman Dies at 75

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Ethel Merman, whose pipe-organ voice and brassy verve filled Broadway theaters for more than three decades, was dead at her home Wednesday, the New York medical examiner said. She was 75.

Mrs. Merman died of natural causes, the city medical examiner, Dr. Elliot Gross, said. She had undergone brain surgery April 15.

She was known for such tunes as "Got Rhythm," "There's No Business Like Show Business" and "Everything's Coming Up Roses."

The musical stage had no bigger star from 1930, when the untrained singer made her debut in a secondary role in George Gershwin's "Girl Crazy," to 1961, when she starred in "Gypsy."

In between were such classics as "Anything Goes" in 1934, "Panama Hat" in 1940, "Annie Get Your Gun" in 1946 and "Call Me Madam" in 1950. Miss Merman also made two later New York stage appearances, in a revival of "Annie Get Your Gun" in 1966 and as the last star in the long-running "Hello, Dolly!" in 1970.

Her explanation was, "Why

should I get scared? I know my lines." She said, "When I do a show, I sort of take the veil — no cocktail parties, no dinner parties — because the show revolves around me and a lot of people are depending on me."

"She's the best," said the composer Irving Berlin. "You give her a bad song and she'll make it sound good. Give her a good song and she'll make it sound great. And you'd better write her a good lyric."

The guy in the last row of the second balcony is going to hear every syllable."

Her voice and style were a perfect mesh for the musicals crafted by Mr. Berlin, Mr. Gershwin and Cole Porter, who wrote parts expressly for her.

She repaid the favor by never changing the melodies or words: "Who am I to tell Cole Porter or Irving Berlin how to write a song?"

A 5-foot-6, 125-pound (1.67-meter, 56.5-kilogram) dynamo, she was the model of a trouper. Her confidence and apparent lack of nerves were legendary, as was her durability during long runs.

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should I get scared? I know my lines." She said, "When I do a show, I sort of take the veil — no cocktail parties, no dinner parties — because the show revolves around me and a lot of people are depending on me."

Miss Merman once recalled, "I never took a singing, dancing or acting lesson in my life. Gershwin told me, 'Don't ever take a music lesson, Ethel. All I have done since is belt out the songs."

Born Ethel Agnes Zimmerman in the New York borough of Queens on Jan. 16, 1909, Miss Merman began working as a secretary after high school. She supplemented her earnings with local jobs as a singer and a brief movie stint with the Warner Brothers studios in Late 1929, she got a nightshift job on the same bill with Jimmy Durante's act, Clayton, Jackson and Durante. The next summer she played the Brooklyn Paramount. Mr. Gershwin heard her and hired her for "Girl Crazy," which starred Ginger Rogers. She had only one song, and made the most of it — "I Got Rhythm."

"As I went into the second

chorus," she recalled later, "I held a high C note for 16 bars. The audience applauded through the whole chorus and I did several encores."

She called the song her favorite among all the hits she introduced.

Miss Merman won two Tony awards for theater, in 1951 for "Call Me Madam" and a special Tony in 1972 honoring her entire career.

She received the New York Drama Critics' best performer awards in 1943 for "Something for the Boys," in 1947 for "Annie Get Your Gun" and in 1959 for "Gypsy."

The Merman voice kept theater writers reaching for descriptives. Some called it a calliope, while one critic said, "she had a battleship in her vocal chords and a crossbow in her larynx."

Then in 1970 she was final star of "Hello, Dolly!" which Carol Channing had opened in 1964 after Miss Merman turned it down. As the show's run lengthened, six Dollys succeeded Miss Channing, among them Betty Grable, Ginger Rogers and Pearl Bailey.



Ethel Merman

but reservations about a 57-year-old woman playing a love-struck

young girl.

The government's strategy, he said, was to phase out traditional industries that had become obsolete, such as shoe-making, and provide training for new high-tech

industry enterprises, notably in aeronautics and fiber optics.

Public resentment of the separatists, for many years dormant under what the local press called "the wall of silence" came into the open earlier this month through a statement by E.L.R., a powerful trade union representing rural workers in the region.

The union denounced Iparretarak as "a demolition squad" whose strategy was one of radical disruption aimed at creating a climate of repression leading to popular revolt.

## Nigeria Orders Seizure Of Private Jet Aircraft

Reuters

LAGOS — Nigeria's new military government has ordered that all private jets in the country be impounded as part of a campaign to recover the property of former civilian leaders accused of being involved in corruption.

The directive, issued Tuesday by the federal military government, follows the grounding of all such jets soon after the military seized power Dec. 31.

## French Basque Nationalists: Few Signs of Support

By Gavin Bell

Reuters

BAYONNE, France — Police were watching from the shadows as a few local journalists were blindfolded and led to a truck on the side street of Bayonne, the ancient capital of the French Basque country.

It was to have been a clandestine press conference.

But when the truck drew to a halt on an isolated stretch of road outside the city, the police pounced. They arrested four members of the French Basque separatist organization Iparretarak, whose Basque language name means Those From the North.

The night raid last month was the latest and most severe blow to the group, whose activities have provoked the public's anger and a tough crackdown by special police last summer in which an officer was killed.

The incident prompted Jean-Pierre Destrade, the member of the French parliament for the French Basque coast, to fly to Paris for talks with Joseph Fransesch, the secretary of state for public security.

According to many Basque sources, the organization has little or no popular support for its violent campaign to create an independent socialist state from the three Basque provinces of southwestern France.

The sources said Iparretarak has incurred the enmity of its more powerful counterpart across the Pyrenees, the Spanish Basque nationalist organization ETA, many of whose members regularly seek refuge in the French border region.

"Now is the time to move forward with this promising technique," she said.

The Environmental Protection Agency earlier this month suspended the use of EDB as a grain fumigant and said it would study alternatives to its use on citrus fruit.

However, a new Agriculture Department report on alternatives to using EDB, the pesticide that has been found to contaminate much of the nation's food supply, does not emphasize irradiation as an immediate option.

The report, sent Wednesday to the House Agriculture Committee, instead describes "cold, tempering," the process of exposing citrus fruit to gradually lower temperatures to kill pests, as the best alternative available.

As F.D.A. spokesman, James Greene, acknowledged that irradiation "does not appear to be an overnight solution" to the EDB problem. "We don't anticipate any practical application on a large scale for at least two years."

The FDA proposal, announced by Mrs. Heckler in a speech to the National Food Processors Association, would allow irradiation doses of up to 10 kilorads to kill insects in fruits and vegetables and to inhibit ripening and spoilage, and up to 3,000 kilorads for spices, including dried onions and garlic. A rad (radiation absorbed dose) is a measurement of energy absorbed from radiation.

Current FDA regulations allow exposures of 1,000 kilorads to control bacteria and destroy insects in spices. The FDA does not propose to change the current standard of 15 kilorads to control sprouts on potatoes and kill insects in wheat and flour.

## Hawaii Eruption Intensifies

United Press International

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## SPORTS

## Olympics' Oldest Athlete Girds for His Final Runs

By Gordon Edes  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

SARAJEVO — The frustrations were just too much for Carl-Erik Eriksson. This was no stoic Swede sitting in a lounge in the Winter Olympics village in Mojmilo. This was one irate athlete.

"Every time I go, they stop me to check my badge — just me," he said, waving his ID necklace in the air. "I am not the gangster here."

"I go to breakfast and the girl there asks to see my badge. I say to her, 'For the last 10 days, I come in here and I tell you good morning, and you know who I am, yet you ask to see my badge.'

"I have learned something of the people in Yugoslavia. They're always doing this" — he shrugs his shoulders comically — "and saying, 'I don't understand. I have learned to do the same.'

For all the respect he gets, Eriksson might as well be a middle-aged farmer from Stockholm.

Which he is.

No wonder the security types are so suspicious.

Eriksson is 53. The hairline has beaten a drastic retreat, the mustache is speckled with gray, he is deeply wrinkled around the eyes and the paunch shows under the blue and yellow sweatshirt. At 5-foot-8 (1.72 meters), he is short and compact.

But he is here not as a farmer. He is an athlete, a bobsled driver competing in an unprecedented sixth Winter Olympics.

Of the 1,510 athletes here, Eriksson is the oldest. The three men who will ride with him

in the four-man competition Friday and Saturday are all half his age.

"This is very important for me to come," he said. "No one has had six Olympics."

Yes, his crew teases him about his age. "But I'm a good driver," Eriksson said. "If they thought I was an old man, they would not go down the run with me."

The farm is called Kungsberga (king's mountain), a 200-acre spread of wheat, corn, oats and barley about 20 miles outside the Swedish capital. It has been in the Eriksson family since 1736.

But the Erikssons have never been the kind you keep down on the farm. They come back, understand, but first there must be a little adventure.

Eriksson's grandfather was a sea captain. So was his father, who died when Carl-Erik was 17, and his uncle.

Eriksson himself was a merchant sailor for three years, but ultimately he became master of a different type of vessel — the bobsled.

There are no bobsled runs in Sweden. The closest one is in Winterberg, West Germany, where he had broken his collarbone in a practice run just months before.

Eriksson's four-man sled was in fourth place. On the final run, hurtling through the last part of the S-curve, where the sled must ride high on the wall to keep from spinning out, Eriksson tipped the vehicle while going almost 90 miles an hour, and the Swedes were disqualified.

"That was my fault, you know," he said. "I was thinking about the straight, the next bend. I forgot the place where I was."

At Innsbruck in 1976, Eriksson carried the flag of his nation. His entire family was there to watch; it was one of his proudest moments.

Once a week, Eriksson's runners drive

more than 100 miles to join him for training

in Kungsberga; in November they leave the country to train at Winterberg and Innsbruck. This year, they trained for three weeks in Sarajevo before the Games.

"This is a young man's sport, of course," Eriksson says. "But a driver takes about three, four, five years to come up. A driver must be very good."

Eriksson once was a sprinter who could run 100 meters in 10.8 seconds. Foot speed is essential at a bobsled run's start, where many races are won and lost. In 1964 in Innsbruck, at his first Olympics, Eriksson was brakeman on a Swedish team that had the second-fastest push time in the world.

"If I could take my body back today," he said, "we should be the fastest now."

Eriksson has never won an Olympic medal. His highest finish was in 1972 in Sapporo, Japan, when he placed sixth in the two-man bobsled.

The closest he came to winning a medal was four years ago in Lake Placid, New York, where he had broken his collarbone in a practice run just months before.

Last weekend, in the two-man bob, Eriksson's team finished 19th.

The sport has changed remarkably since he began — from simple sleds to aerodynamic fiberglass marvels.

"In 1957," he said, "every day you would

see at least one or two sleds go [off the run] into the woods. Now, they're small machines."

The East German sleds — ooh, la, la. I should like to have an East German sled for just one year."

His goal for his final race is to finish in the top 10. And afterward?

"I will sell my sleds and just farm," he said with a smile, "and sit in — what do you call it? — a rocking chair."

Too late for that.

Twenty-two minutes later, we were at the hospital," Eriksson said. It was too late. Christor was already dead. Devastated, Eriksson's wife urged him to sell the farm.

"I told her, 'If we would go to the ends of the world, we would still have the same feeling we have here,'" Eriksson said.

His wife did not stay; she moved to another town, ending 16-year marriage. Eriksson's son, Marcus, 23, now lives in his own house at Kungsberga and works the farm with his father.

"We were playing football [soccer] in the garden last summer," Eriksson said, "and my son said to me, 'Come in and sit down, take a cigarette, be like other people.'"

He did not say.

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## SPORTS

## Protest Postpones Women's Downhill

United Press International

SARAJEVO — The Olympic women's downhill ski race was postponed again Wednesday after 10 racers had made their runs. A Canadian protest over the condition of the course was upheld, and officials were unable to restart the race because of poor visibility.

The race, which had already been postponed twice because of snowstorms, was rescheduled for Thursday on Mount Jahorina.

After 10 of the 32 racers had made their runs Wednesday, including four of the top-seeded skiers, the Canadians complained that officials had not correctly prepared the course, making it unsafe. The

officials had neglected to spread pine needles at a section near the top where visibility was poor and racers were unable to distinguish the edge of the track or the bumps.

Canada's Gerry Sorensen and Ivana Valesova of Czechoslovakia both lost their right skis when they hit a bump.

"You could barely see one gate ahead of you," Sorensen said later. "It was hard to see the track, hard to start any of your turns."

Canada demanded that Sorensen, one of the strongest downhillers, be allowed to go down again, but Austria and Switzerland said the race should continue. The jury decided on a new start for

everyone. By the time the pine needles had been put in place, however, fog had blanketed the top of the mountain.

"To forget something as elementary as putting down pine needles when there is a whiteout is outrageous," said Helmut Greschek of Austria, a jury member and long-time member of the International Ski Federation. "This has never happened before at an Olympics."

A whiteout occurs when fog and snow from the snow to make it impossible to get one's bearings.

Even so, several coaches argued the race should have continued with only a break to repair the course. "We've held World Cup

races in such conditions," said Sepp Fersl of West Germany. "Why not the Olympics?"

The postponement was especially bitter for Michela Figini of Switzerland, who had the fastest time when the race was broken off. Figini, 17, was shaking her head in anger over the conditions after crossing the finish line.

The postponement, however, will benefit Holly Beth Flanders of the United States, who had a mediocre run wiped out.

The men's downhill, already postponed three times because of the weather, will be held Thursday on Mount Bjelasica, about 18 miles (30 kilometers) away.

## Mahres Grumble as Their Long Season Gets Longer

By Denis Collins

Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO — A Swiss skier won the giant slalom gold medal Tuesday. The Mahre twins of the United States placed 8th and 17th, then cried "fix." But to the people of this country, the most important event of the day was happening in the Times Square of Sarajevo, which was packed Tuesday night with 20,000 Yugoslavs singing songs, chanting and holding huge signs celebrating their first Olympic hero.

"Volume Jureks Vise od Bjelaska," read one sign, about the size of the scoreboard in a U.S. football stadium. The message: We love you more than meat pie.

On Tuesday's ice-slick giant slalom course that knocked down three of the best skiers in the world, just a 21-year-old from the mountains of Slovenia, upset all odds and delighted his country by winning a silver medal.

It was the first individual medal ever won by a Yugoslav in any Winter Olympics. And the timing couldn't have been better.

"This is Valentine's Day. A heart for everyone," gushed Pavle Lukic, chief spokesman for the Sarajevo Olympic Organizing Committee. "Nobody wants to provide the stage for everybody else to play their games. Now we play the game, too."

Mount Bjelasica, which had huffed and puffed for almost a week with winds up to 130 miles an hour (209 kph), took a breather Tuesday to allow 109 skiers to compete on a course that might have been designed by an out-of-work orthopedic surgeon.

The conditions suited Max Julian, the 22-year-old Swiss who won the gold, just fine. But Phil and

Steve Mahre, left, and brother Phil at the finish line watching other racers finish Tuesday's first run of the giant slalom.

## NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE		Pacific Division		W L T Pts		GF GA	
NY Islanders	35	21	2	72	25	205	227
NY Rangers	33	18	8	72	23	217	219
Washington	33	21	4	70	22	175	175
Montreal	32	20	6	68	21	173	175
Pittsburgh	32	19	5	67	20	172	175
New Jersey	32	19	5	67	20	165	164
Adirondack Division		Tampa Bay Rays		W		L	
Buffalo	34	16	6	78	223	189	175
Montreal	34	16	6	78	223	189	175
Quebec	30	21	6	64	261	203	197
Montreal	29	21	5	61	233	219	217
Hartford	19	20	8	46	178	262	234
CAMPBELL CONFERENCE		Montreal 2 (1), Quebec 1 (1), Tampa Bay 1 (1), Hartford 1 (1), Simmer 1 (1), Nichols 2 (3), Fox 2 (4).		W		L	
Minnesota	27	23	5	63	254	252	252

## Transition

**BALTIMORE**—Signed Mark Brown, pitcher, and Robin Jones and Victor Rodriguez, infielders, to one-year contracts.

**CALIFORNIA**—Signed Dick Scheidt, shortstop, to a one-year contract.

**CLEVELAND**—Signed Bud Anderson, Jay Boller and Roman Reimer, pitchers.

**DETROIT**—Agreed to contract terms with Rich Linsner and Jerry Lomax, pitchers.

**SEATTLE**—Traded Scott McLean and Eric Peveri, pitchers, to the N.Y. Yankees for Luis Valdez, infielder, and Jim Morris, pitcher.

**TORONTO**—Signed Willie Upshaw, first baseman, and Damaso Garcia, second baseman, to five-year contracts and Bryan Clark, pitcher, to a one-year contract.

**DETROIT**—Signed Mike Moore, pitcher, and Matt Keough, pitcher.

**MIAMI**—Signed T.J. Flanagan, pitcher, and Jimmie Newberry, pitcher, and Larry Sorenson, catcher.

**PHILADELPHIA**—Named Tom Coughlin, receiver coach.

**UNITED STATES**—Signed Lester Jackson.

**JACKSONVILLE**—Cut Bill Belton on Mike Krueger, quarterback; Charlie Hunt and Do-

## NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE		Atlantic Division		W L Pct.		GF GA	
Boston	39	12	745	—	—	—	—
Philadelphia	32	18	640	45%	—	—	—
New York	33	19	633	52%	—	—	—
Montreal	24	26	500	32%	—	—	—
Washington	24	27	471	15%	—	—	—
Central Division		500		—		—	
Detroit	28	22	510	—	—	—	—
Milwaukee	27	25	510	51%	—	—	—
Atlanta	28	25	528	54%	—	—	—
Chicago	21	31	478	47%	—	—	—
Cleveland	20	25	435	32%	—	—	—
Indiana	22	25	424	32%	—	—	—
WESTERN CONFERENCE		500		—		—	
Utah	37	19	517	45%	—	—	—
Seattle	22	26	434	41%	—	—	—
Phoenix	22	26	434	41%	—	—	—
Golden State	23	30	434	11%	—	—	—
San Diego	25	27	417	17%	—	—	—
Tampa Bay Rays		500		—		—	
Cleveland	103	93	715	47% (20, Shal-	—	—	—
Ion 12; Rosny 21; Wittenby 15).				75)			
New York	106	103	718	47% (19, 48)			
Montreal	104	102	719	47% (19, 48)			
Montreal	104	102	719	47% (19, 48)			
Montreal	104	102	719	47% (19, 48)			
NHL Standings		500		—		—	
Los Angeles	33	17	460	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	27	21	459	—	—	—	—
Dallas	27	25	519	54%	—	—	—
San Antonio	23	30	434	10%	—	—	—
Phoenix	21	31	434	10%	—	—	—
Denver	20	25	435	12%	—	—	—
Houston	22	25	435	12%	—	—	—
Pacific Division		500		—		—	
Los Angeles	33	17	460	—	—	—	—
Edmonton	27	21	459	—	—	—	—
Dallas	27	25	519	54%	—	—	—
San Antonio	23	30	434	10%	—	—	—
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Denver	20	25	435	12%	—	—	—
Houston	22	25	435	12%	—	—	—

## College Basketball Scores

NATIONAL

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

COLLEGE BASK

## SCIENCE

## Young Physicists Work on Next Generation of Weapons

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

LIVERMORE, California — Behind fences topped with barbed wire and doors equipped with combination locks, dozens of young physicists and engineers at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory work late into the night, six and seven days a week, on classified projects aimed at creating the next generation of nuclear weapons.

Their dream, they say, is to end the nuclear arms race.

In many ways they trace their lineage to another group of physicists in the 1940s who dreamed of ending World War II. Yet they are remarkably young for their level of achievement and for their responsibilities. Theirs is a milieu of blue

jeans, soft drinks, an occasional science-fiction novel — and seemingly endless all-night bouts of work in the lab. Offices are cluttered with books and plants. Some of the young inventors are still in graduate school, working on their doctorates. None has ever seen a nuclear explosion.

Their quest is to channel the energy of a nuclear detonation into focused beams of intense radiation that travel thousands of miles at the speed of light and destroy enemy missiles in flight, eliminating the balance of terror that has kept an uneasy peace between the superpowers for a third of a century.

Their key design number is half a dozen, although none except X-ray lasers and microwave weapons have been mentioned outside the

world of government-imposed secrecy.

Critics say these complex systems based on a new generation of nuclear arms will never work.

The critics often oppose the secret nuclear projects as schemes meant to increase research budgets and to blunt public pressure for a freeze on nuclear arsenals.

In a series of interviews, the youthful designers eluded the critics as being largely uninformed about their work at Livermore and about the merits of defensive systems.

"We can try to negotiate treaties and things like that," said Lawrence C. West, 28, who is pursuing a Ph.D. while he works at the labs. "But one thing I can do personally, without having to wait

for arms control, is to develop the technology to eliminate them myself to eliminate offensive nuclear weapons."

The designs of the young physicists have come to be known in military circles as "third generation" nuclear weapons. The first generation, built in the late 1940s and early '50s, were atom bombs meant to be dropped from airplanes. The second came in the late 1950s and early '60s with the advent of compact, high-yield hydrogen bombs that could fit atop intercontinental missiles.

The third generation is altogether different in that the power of a nuclear explosion is focused into tight beams of radiation that can be directed at targets in space thousands of miles away.

At odds with the nuclear innovations of the young scientists is a formidable array of critics, not a few of them veterans of the earliest American attempts to unleash the hidden powers of the atom. Among other criticisms and questions are these:

*Rationalize how you will, bombs are ultimately meant to kill people.*

When he first came to Livermore, Mr. West had reservations about working on weapons, but eventually put them aside.

"Nowadays I would be quite willing to do full-time weapons work because I see the vast possibilities," he said. "A tremendous amount of creativity is needed, and there are very few scientists willing to do it. Nuclear weapons can devastate the world. I recognize that. But we are making anti-weapons. My primary interest is not trying to find better ways to kill people, but better ways to kill missiles."

He said, for instance, that X-ray lasers cannot be used against cities but only against objects in space, such as speeding missiles, because the weapon's rays will not penetrate the Earth's atmosphere.

Third-generation ideas, which are being pursued by all three of the government's nuclear weapons laboratories, first came to life at Livermore, which is run by the University of California for the federal Department of Energy. The facility, which has 7,200 full-time employees, is about 40 miles southeast of San Francisco.

In a corner of the laboratory is a small cluster of buildings that house O Group, a branch of the physics department. This is where Mr. West says he works sometimes up to 30 hours at a stretch. This, too, is where 50 young scientists labor on advanced ideas in such areas as astrophysics, super-computer fabrication, space-ship propulsion, and nuclear weapons design. Most of them have had educations heavy in science and technology and fairly light in humanities. A top official at Livermore characterized O Group as "eccentric and extraordinarily bright."

The group is not the only place in the nation where people plan third-generation nuclear weapons, but it is widely regarded as the spark plug.

*Aren't special problems associated with a defense that relies on nuclear weapons?*

A veteran of the O Group is Dr. Roderick A. Hyde, 31, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in astronomical engineering who has pioneered plans for fusion drives for starships. A senior member of O Group, he heads a section that analyzes the technical feasibility of new ideas.

One problem with a nuclear defense, he said, is the short time available to respond to an attack, especially because the president ostensibly controls the release of all nuclear weapons.

And, even if some nuclear warheads got through a multilayer defensive shield, he said; the Soviet Union could never be sure which warheads could penetrate the defenses, and such uncertainty is enough to insure that the Russians would think longer and harder before launching an attack than they are real or decoys.

*Are third-generation weapons really just so much speculation?*

A luminary of the O Group is Dr. Peter L. Hagelstein, 29, whose recent Ph.D. thesis from MIT focused on non-nuclear ways to create X-ray lasers for scientific use.

Publicly, the best known technical triumph pioneered by Dr. Hagelstein is the X-ray laser.

*Probably not.* said Dr. Wood.

"Since the defender always appears to have the technical edge in these situations, defensive third-generation systems are compact and lightweight and thus have a great capacity to carry protective armor, all the more so because they have to fly relatively short distances. They would be able to ride out an attack by offensive third-generation weapons and still be able to fire at a fleet of offensive boosters. These, on the other hand, would be quite vulnerable. Offensive missiles are very big and can afford to carry little extra weight over the long distances they must fly, so technically it's exceedingly difficult to armor them in any significant way against attack."

Physicians have long relied on patients' symptoms, a one-time blood test and home urine tests to determine whether diabetics' sugar levels are too high. About a quarter of the time, however, these estimates are far above or below the patients' true blood sugar levels. "They're relatively informed guesses," said Dr. David M. Nathan, "but, in fact, they're not really great guesses."

About five years ago, a test called a glycosylated hemoglobin assay was introduced. It reveals a patient's blood sugar levels over the previous two or three months. Dr. Nathan said he thinks the new test should be routinely used. Most diabetes specialists already employ it, he said, but many internists do not.

PETER L. HAGELSTEIN, 29  
A Ph.D. studentTHOMAS WEAVER, 34  
Head of X-ray laser programLAWRENCE C. WEST, 28  
Ph.D. student

## CURRENTS

## Growth Aid for Short Children

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A new study shows a synthetic hormone can help some abnormally short children grow without having to rely on currently used, scarce and expensive human growth hormone from cadavers.

Researchers at the University of California, San Francisco, have been studying human growth hormone deficiency for 20 years. Results of the study showed a laboratory-produced hormone was able to stimulate the release of the growth hormone in some children much shorter than their peers. "Our hope is that this can be chemically synthesized in the future in large amounts and at low cost," Dr. Elizabeth Schinock, a UCSF fellow in pediatric endocrinology, said.

The finding is particularly important in view of the recent shortages in the availability of human growth hormone from cadavers. "On average, 30 cadaver pituitaries — a pea-sized gland at the base of the brain — are needed to produce enough growth hormone to treat one child for a year," Schinock said.

**New Test Urged as Diabetes Check**

BOSTON (AP) — Traditional methods for estimating diabetics' blood sugar levels are often inaccurate, and doctors should adopt a new test that precisely reveals the severity of the patient's disease, researchers concluded today.

Physicians have long relied on patients' symptoms, a one-time blood test and home urine tests to determine whether diabetics' sugar levels are too high. About a quarter of the time, however, these estimates are far above or below the patients' true blood sugar levels. "They're relatively informed guesses," said Dr. David M. Nathan, "but, in fact, they're not really great guesses."

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## U.S. Panel Opposes Ultrasound Tests

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A government medical advisory panel has recommended against routine use of ultrasound testing in pregnancy and it should be reserved for special cases.

The panel, convened by several branches of the National Institutes of Health, said there had been no report of damage to a fetus from ultrasound testing in use for 20 years, but the practice has not been adequately studied for it to become a regular part of prenatal care.

The NIH said one-third to one-half of all pregnant women in the United States undergo ultrasound evaluations, which are believed to produce images of the fetus and the mother's uterus. Ultrasound is used to assess the fetus's age and growth, to detect abnormalities and to recognize multiple pregnancies.

The panel said it considered studies of ultrasound use in humans inadequate because of the way they were conducted, but a sharp panel of damage occurred in animal and cell culture testing to justify the practice.

## Heart Testing Technique Described

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — A new technique for detecting heart disorders that afflict millions of Americans provides a safer and less expensive alternative to surgical procedures, researchers reported today.

In the new process, called nuclear-phase analysis, doctors inject an isotope — a radioactive particle — into a blood vessel and take a picture of the beating heart with a camera that is sensitive to the isotope emitted by the isotope.

The procedure, costing \$300 to \$400, provides information previously available only through cardiac catheterization, a \$1,000 to \$4,000 procedure in which a small tube is inserted into a major blood vessel in the leg and threaded through the vessel into the heart muscle.

## Efforts to Halt AIDS Called Failure

ANAHEIM, California (UPI) — Efforts to stem the deadly tide of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) have failed, with cases of the disease doubling every six months, two noted researchers say.

The disorder that leaves its victims helpless against infections caused by virus, bacteria, fungus or protozoan, and the deadly cancer, Kaposi's sarcoma, had afflicted 3,409 Americans as of Feb. 1, said Dr. Harold Jaffe of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta. Of those victims, 466 have died, he said at the annual session of the California Medical Association.

Dr. Marcus Conant, chairman of the California AIDS Task Force, said despite intense laboratory research, no therapy has yet been found.

"We need to reverse the force that destroys the immune system. We have not been able to do that, and the only help we can offer at this point is behavior modification."

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Send resume and recent photo ref. 34-198 to HAVAS CONTACT, place du Palais-Royal PARIS 1<sup>e</sup>

## Venus's Volcanic Life

By George Alexander  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

L A LO ALTO, California — The planet Venus is in the throes of a large volcanic eruption — perhaps as big or bigger as the Krakatoa or Tambora blasts on Earth in the 19th century — when a squadron of unmanned American space probes arrived there back in 1978, scientists disclosed here Monday.

The finding, which took five years to confirm because of the extensive analysis needed on its much thicker hide? That is one of the questions that scientists hope a continuing planetary exploration program would answer, although no such probe is currently envisioned by NASA planners.

"By understanding how a process like volcanism works on one, we might be able to better understand how it works on another," said Harold Masursky, a research scientist with the U.S. Geological Survey in Flagstaff, Arizona, and a key member of almost every American planetary exploration project to date.

Mr. Masursky and Professor Espoiso made their comments at a press conference called by NASA. They were joined by three fellow scientists: Fred Scarf of TRW Inc. of Redondo Beach, California, and Richard Finney and Larry Colin of Ames. All have played major roles in the Pioneer-Venus mission. On Earth, volcanism is associated with plate tectonics — the shifting and sliding of large, thin and brittle slabs that make up the planet's outer skin. Volcanoes are found

along these junctions between plates, where the molten mantle can rise fairly close to the surface, and vent the planet's deep interior heat. On Venus, however, the crust is quite thick and rigid, and there is no hint of moving slabs. So volcanoes there punch holes in this tough rind and only through this mechanism can Venus release its interior heat.

But why should earth have evolved its thin, almost pastry-like crust while Venus has emerged with its much thicker hide? That is one of the questions that scientists hope a continuing planetary exploration program would answer, although no such probe is currently envisioned by NASA planners.

"By understanding how a process like volcanism works on one, we might be able to better understand how it

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1984

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## WALL STREET WATCH

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

## Big-Capitalization, High-Quality Issues Expected to Be New Market Leaders

With Wall Street's descent this year steeper than the men's downhill at Sarajevo, investors who have stayed the course could use some gold medals themselves.

Morgan Stanley's chief market strategist, Barton Biggs, knows that sinking feeling. Late last November, just as the first snow fell, he began recommending a "more and more bullish" attitude toward stocks. But what is he advocating now?

"I'm not doing anything," he asserts. "I'm certainly not going to sell stocks just because prices are falling."

In fact, he would shift portfolios away from bonds into more stocks as the Dow average drops below 1,150. For those fully invested on Wall Street he recommends selling down to the "sleeping point," that is, where psychologically the financial commitment is tolerable to the individual investor even as the market goes lower.

"I have found that selling a few good stocks for no good reason other than that you can't take the punishment anymore usually will turn the market," he says wryly.

Mr. Biggs sees big-capitalization, high-quality issues emerging from the "violence of the present storm" as the new market leaders. "I continue to believe that the great bull market that began in 1975 in emerging growth stocks, technology stocks and small, low-quality stocks ended in June 1983."

His current buy list includes American Express, Consolidated Freightways, Federal National Mortgage, Federated Department Stores, General Motors, Honeywell, Intel, IBM, K-mart, Motorola, Sears Roebuck and Wang Labs.

Basically, Mr. Biggs thinks Wall Street is wrong now in accepting the pessimistic scenario of "inflation surges, Fed tightens, interest rates rise, economy falls." As he remarks: "It's some consolation that the stock market has predicted eight out of the last five recessions."

Agreeing with him that interest rates in the United States are destined this year to fall rather than rise is A. Gary Shilling, an economist who advises Alex. Brown & Sons. But even more important to him is confidence that inflation is under control. A long-time bear, it has made him solidly bullish on stocks and bonds.

"For the first time in 15 years, the playing field is tilted in favor of the investor," he said. "Paul Volcker sees an inflation demon underneath every rock."

With business now able to cut costs, particularly in the wage sector, he sees corporate earnings expanding at a rate of 30 percent annually the next five years, or almost quadrupling.

A long-time bull recently converted to the bear camp is, Richard Russell, editor of the widely followed market advisory publication, Dow Theory Letters.

"Wall Street is definitely in a bearish situation," he said. "But it's too early to tell if we've entered a primary bear market."

## 50-50 Chance of Correction

Right now, he sees a 50-50 chance stocks will rally in a "correction of the correction," rising to the 1,200-1,220 on the Dow. Needed to spark it, he said, are three successive days of advancing stocks numbering more than a thousand.

What would constitute a "classic" bear market case, he said, is if Wall Street does mount such a rally, then falls back to break last Monday's low.

Alan Shaw, Smith Barney's chief technical analyst, defines this type of major bear market as lasting one to two years, stripping stock prices more than 20 percent.

He says the market's current technical pattern is "very similar" to its configuration in 1981, when the Dow fell 19 percent.

Alex Hammond-Chambers, deputy chairman of Ivory & Sime in Edinburgh, Scotland's largest investment management firm with \$2 billion in assets, half of which is invested on Wall Street, looks on the present slump as an "opportunity to buy" U.S. stocks.

"Technically, it appears to be the first major correction of a classical three-legged bull market that should send the Dow above 2,000 over the next three to five years," he said. "Wall Street hasn't been this attractive for six or seven months, and is becoming very attractive compared with other markets."

Much more important than how far down stocks go down in the correction, he said, is the duration of the fall. He thinks stocks will rebound faster if the correction is "sharp and short."

Issues Mr. Hammond-Chambers expects to do best in a new rally are those "that have hit the hardest," namely over-the-counter stocks. Three he named are Comdata, Gilmaster Aerospace and Sensomatic.

"This pullback is overdone," he observed. "Americans have become much more short-term-oriented than investors on other world stock exchanges, hence Wall Street's current volatility."

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

London interbank rates on Feb. 15, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EST.

	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Year
Amsterdam	5.027	5.037	5.041	5.042	5.043	5.044	5.045	5.046	5.047	5.048	5.049	5.050	5.051	5.052	5.053	5.054	5.055	5.056	5.057	5.058	5.059	5.060	5.061	5.062	5.063	5.064	
Brussels	5.11	5.115	5.117	5.119	5.121	5.123	5.125	5.127	5.129	5.131	5.133	5.135	5.137	5.139	5.141	5.143	5.145	5.147	5.149	5.151	5.153	5.155	5.157	5.159	5.161	5.163	
Frankfurt (d)	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	5.095	
London (b)	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	1.443	
Milan	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	1.6425	
New York (c)	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	
Paris	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	1.2900	
Tokyo	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	2.3025	
Zurich	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018	2.3018		
1 ECU	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325	0.8325		
1 SDR	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474	1.0474		

## INTEREST RATES

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EST.

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Official fixings

## Wednesday's NYSE Closing

NYSE Most Actives						
	Vol.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Chg.
AT&T	30934	639	629	631	—	4
AT&T w/	32860	104	104	104	—	4
Diamond	26914	184	18	184	+5	27
Ford Motor	15175	404	29	39	+1	4
Philip Morris	14726	42	40	41	+1	2
LTV	12261	774	17	17	+1	32
IBM	11451	1114	1094	1094	—	4
SuperOil	106868	21	1951	1951	+15	75
GulfCo	9985	574	554	554	+1	20
HouNG	9524	444	44	44	+1	20
Sears	8203	374	364	364	+1	10
Boeing	7979	21	2076	2076	—	4
GMAT	7648	714	7054	7054	—	4
Colgate	7775	1414	1244	1244	+1	14
LILCo	7297	744	744	744	+1	14

Dow Jones Averages						
	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Per.
Indus	1167.92	1175.67	1154.31	1158.71	—	.513
Trans	514.75	517.53	504.65	504.75	—	.712
Util	125.61	126.59	124.46	125.43	+.61	.488
Comp	457.85	460.89	451.59	453.75	—	.255

NYSE Index				
	High	Previous Low	Close	Today's Change
Composite	90.12	87.43	90.72	+0.60
Industrials	104.87	102.74	104.87	+1.00
Transp.	84.34	83.80	85.34	+0.50
Utilities	45.13	45.00	45.12	+0.12
Finance	90.39	89.70	90.39	+0.00

# Wednesday's NYSE Closing

AMEX Diaries			
	Class	Prev.	Per
Advanced	287	310	
Declined	281	255	
Unchanged	218	223	
Total Issues	786	776	
New Highs	1	1	
New Lows	13	3	

NASDAQ Index			
	Close	Next.	Ass.
Composite	262.43	251.27	257.81
Industrials	286.17	284.15	282.55
Finance	270.57	—	275.21
Insurance	247.84	—	243.03
Utilities	223.15	—	231.41
Bonds	205.22	—	208.27
Trans.	246.48	254.17	272.42

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
	Prev.	Today	2 P.M.
Bonds	71.31	71.31	71.31
Utilities	68.47	69.11	69.11
Industrials	74.35	74.35	74.35

AMEX: Most Actives					
	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.	Chg.
DomeP	470	37	35	-2	-5%
DorGas	475	29	19	10	+35%
WomB	205	21	20	+1	+5%
TIEs	104	20	19	-1	-5%
Resftr A	138	45	42	-3	-6%
PetLow	125	56	54	-2	-3%
Resftr wh	114	46	37	4	+9%
Arndt's	176	10	9	-1	-10%
BSN n	1043	65	62	-3	-4%
KosarC	95	24	20	-1	-4%

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## U.K. Discount House Says Approach May Lead to Offer to Take It Over

LONDON (Reuters) — Alexander's Discount PLC said Wednesday it had received an approach that may lead to a takeover offer, and plans a further announcement as soon as practicable.

Speculative interest in discount stores has been mounting this year because of the expectation that outside banking or financial interests might be taking a predatory interest in discount houses, which buy securities for resale.

Earlier this month, Gerrard & National PLC said merger talks with an unidentified company had been terminated. Share analysts said the market had been awaiting the outcome of the Gerrard & National talks with interest because the basis of valuing a discount house in a takeover has yet to be established.

## Pan Am Reports Narrower Losses

NEW YORK (NYT) — Pan American World Airways has announced narrower losses for the fourth quarter of 1983 and the year as a whole, posting its first yearly operating profit since 1979.

The carrier's net loss was \$38.6 million in the fourth quarter, a shrinking from a loss of \$272.9 million a year earlier. Sales rose 11 percent to \$929.5 million, from \$838.1 million.

For the year, Pan American Tuesday reported a loss of \$51 million, also a sharp shrinking from a loss of \$485.3 million in 1982. Consolidated sales rose 2.2 percent to \$3.79 billion, from \$3.71 billion. The company's operating profit for the year was \$52.4 million, compared with an operating loss of \$14.5 million in 1982.

## Dalgety Sells U.S. Unit for \$46 Million

LONDON (Reuters) — Dalgety PLC said Wednesday it sold its U.S. frozen vegetable and fruit subsidiary, Dalgety Foods Inc., to J.R. Simplot Co. of Boise, Idaho, for about \$46 million.

The proceeds of the sale will be used to cut group borrowings. Dalgety Foods had pretax profit of about \$700,000 on sales of some \$100 million for the year ended June 30, 1983.

## Belgian Bank Raises Discount Rate

BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium's National Bank Wednesday raised its discount rate by 1 percentage point, to 11 percent. It was the second increase in the key lending rate in three months.

The bank said the increase was made necessary by "persistence of tensions" on the Belgian and international exchange markets. Monetary sources also said the decline in the dollar, which strengthened the Deutsche mark within the European Monetary System, was linked to the rate increase.

## French GDP Rose in Latest Quarter

PARIS (Reuters) — French gross domestic product rose a provisional 0.6 percent in the fourth quarter of 1983 after an unchanged 0.3 percent fall in the third quarter, the national statistics institute, INSEE, said Wednesday.

In the whole of 1983, GDP rose a provisional 0.5 percent, compared with a 1.9 percent rise in 1982. This was in line with government projections last week of a 0.5-to-0.6 percent rise in 1983.

Government sources said the figures for GDP — the total output of goods and services minus income from operations abroad — showed that France avoided recession in 1983 despite tough austerity measures announced last March.

## Italian Industrial Output Falls 4.5%

ROME (Reuters) — Italian industrial production, seasonally adjusted, fell a provisional 4.5 percent in December, after a 1.4 percent rise in November, the national statistics institute, ISTAT, said Wednesday.

The seasonally adjusted index fell to a provisional 124.1 in December against a revised 129.9 in November.

Production in 1983 as a whole was 5.3 percent lower than in 1982, ISTAT said. The December fall, reversing a higher trend that started in the autumn, was largely due to lower production in mechanical and transport industries, it added.

## Kaufman Says Dollar Has Been 'Cresting'

By Hobart Rowen  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Salomon Brothers' Henry Kaufman warned Wednesday that the United States "can not afford to have a steep, sharp slide" in the value of the dollar. He said such a slide would push the Federal Reserve Board to tighten monetary policy, which would be devastating to the U.S. economic recovery.

In an interview with The Washington Post, Mr. Kaufman, the investment firm's chief economist, said he believes that a sharp drop in the dollar does not seem likely soon, as some others believe.

"I would say that the dollar is cresting, and is entering a trading range," the economist said. But he concedes that despite fundamentally strong conditions — such as low inflation and a strong economic expansion that should support a high dollar rate — there is a "confidence" question emerging that works in the other direction.

In essence, the inability of the Reagan administration and Congress to deal with the budget deficit problem could induce foreign investors, who have huge sums of money invested here in liquid form to pull their dollars out. Equally important, the steady inflow of dollar investment that has kept the dollar price high could slow down or end.

Most economists have concluded that the dollar has been "overvalued" by at least 20 to 25 percent for the past two years because of high U.S. interest rates, and the "safe haven" aspect of investing in the United States.

This has had important, and opposite effects: On the favorable side, the high value of the dollar has made imports into the United States cheaper, contributing to low inflation; and the flow of investment dollars into Treasury bills has been one convenient means of financing the federal budget deficit.

On the other hand, the overvalued dollar has been a drag for U.S. manufacturers trying to compete in foreign markets; it has been espe-

cially painful for weak industries like steel and autos.

Market analysts have recognized for a long time that the dollar — like any currency riding a peak — is vulnerable.

The question has been — when would a decline begin, and how serious might it be? In a recent interview, Treasury Under Secretary Beryl Sprinkel said that "the dollar is somewhere in a topping out period."

Henry Kaufman

AP

## New AT&amp;T Trading to Start Today

issued stocks were listed on Nov. 21.

"They were trading for the spread opportunities, particularly in the early stages, so most of the regionals moved as a group rather than showing any significant individual characteristics," Mr. Yelsey said.

Sales of the regional stocks, and particularly of the new AT&T shares, has already been huge, however, in part because of the large number of shares available.

About 1.5 billion shares were issued as part of the breakup, and the new AT&T will continue to have the largest number of outstanding shares, about 989 million, of any company in the world.

In addition, each of AT&T's 3.3 million stockholders will also receive one share in each of the seven regional holding companies for every 10 AT&T shares they held.

■ Trading Begins in London

Six of the seven regional telephone companies created in the AT&T breakup began trading Wednesday on the London Stock Exchange. The New York Times reported from London.

The collective debut was intended to build the name recognition that could help the companies raise money from European investors in future debt issues.

The six — Bell Atlantic, Southwestern Bell, Nynex, BellSouth, US West, and Pacific Telesis — were brought together by Credit Suisse First Boston Ltd., the leading bank in Eurobond issues, in separate negotiations over several months.

The seventh AT&T offshoot, Chicago-based American Information Technologies, or Ameritech, is working with the merchant bank S.G. Warburg & Co. toward a March 1 listing.

Credit Suisse's packaging had the twin benefit of polishing the bank's reputation, which was tarnished last month by the defection of four executives and six managers to Merrill Lynch & Co., and making sure that Europe's financial press could not overlook the listings, which are normally routine events.

Each of the companies is a giant compared with most of the 2,300 British concerns and 400 foreign companies listed on the stock exchange here.

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This response to opportunity has enabled Renault, one of the world's largest car manufacturers, to supplement solid product ideas with an extensive marketing and production structure in the world's largest automotive market. That's business sense.

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## Years of Terrorism Lift S. Security-Gear Sales

**Growing with energy concerns**

**New York Times Service**  
NEW YORK — Terrorism is

causing 730 deaths, compared with 439 such incidents in 1982, causing 221 deaths.

In the United States, there were 31 terrorist incidents last year, down from 51 in 1982 and a peak of about 100 in 1977, according to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"Companies see themselves on the front line," Mr. Jenkins said. Forty-eight percent of all terrorist kidnappings since 1970 have involved executives, and of all terrorist attacks last year, about 13 percent were directed against corporate workers or facilities, he said.

Law Enforcement Associates sold \$18 million worth of gear for protection against terrorists, up from \$12 million in 1982, according to Phil Rosen, a vice president.

By December, the company had orders for 200 of its "road hawks." These aluminum devices, costing \$1,200, stretch 21 feet across a road. They brush with 12 stainless-steel spikes that can puncture tires and stop a car or truck.

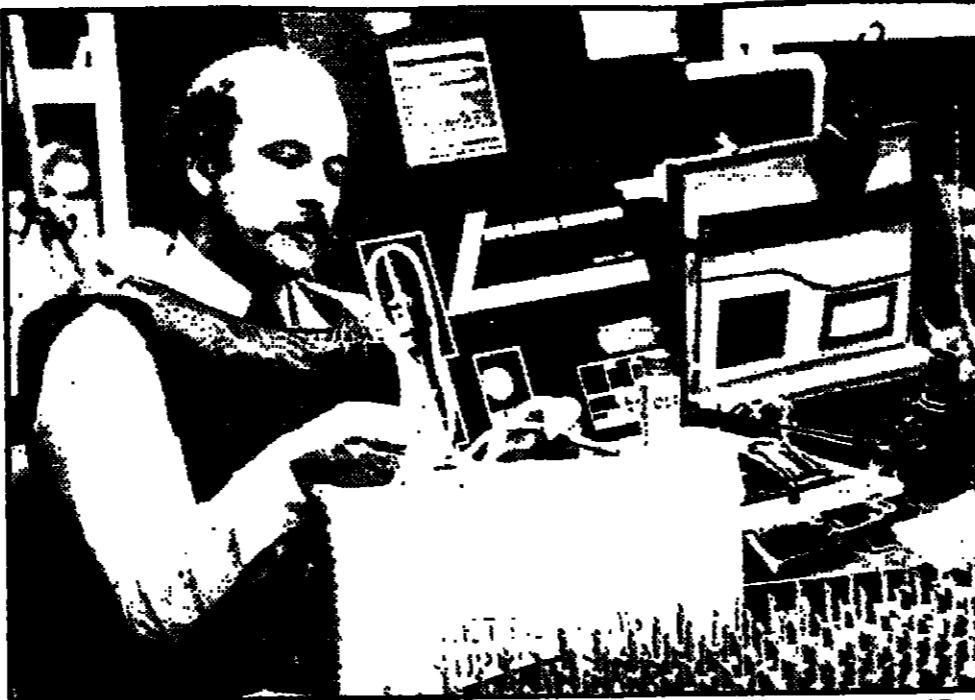
In the United States, buyers of security equipment include police and government agencies, embassies, banks, and computer and other companies that terrorists might see as "the typical American big business," Mr. Rosen said.

Newbuilt Enterprises Inc., of San City, California, sold 12 armored cars and trucks last year, up from two in 1982 when production

began, according to its president, Jerry Corbett.

Similarly, Newmayer Industries of Salinas, California, opened last June and has taken 14 orders for armored cars, according to its president, Rickey L. Newmayer. The company's \$87,000 converted Chevrolet Impala or Capri incorporates 1,600 pounds of heat-treated steel, laminated plastic and glass.

Four of the five makers of bullet-



Phil Rosen, vice president of Law Enforcement Associates Inc., wears a bulletproof vest as he displays some of the anti-terrorist products that the company has developed. He is holding a padded pouch in which undetonated letter bombs can be carried.

The New York Times

Newmayer also installs a bullet-proof gas tank and cuts ports into the doors through which guns can be fired. The model is called the Caliber-44.

The armored-car makers said that 95 percent or more of their products are used abroad. But Mr. Newmayer believes that publicity about terrorism has revived the domestic market.

The day has not come yet where the public feels they have to have their own flak jacket hanging in the front closet," Richard Armellino, president of American Body Armor and Equipment Inc. of Hale-

site, New York, said.

The new fund, to be known as the Imperial Japan Fund, will have a minimum initial investment of

\$1.5 billion and be aiming for growth.

As well as the big high-technology names, Yamaichi plans to include smaller growing companies in the portfolio mix.

Yamaichi is keeping a "very interested eye" on the current move towards financial conglomerates in London's financial quarter and the stakes being taken in British stock exchange firms. But it does not currently expect Japanese firms to join the movement.

## Yamaichi, Imperial Life Plan Fund in Japan

United Press International

LONDON — Yamaichi Securities, Japan's oldest stock brokerage and still one of that country's top four, is linking with Imperial Life, the Canadian insurance company, to start a new Japan fund in Britain, a joint statement said Wednesday.

The two companies hope to raise on the London stock market \$7 million (\$10.5 million) to \$10 million by the end of the year.

Yamaichi, which will provide the investment advice, predicted that the Nikkei 225 Dow Jones index may reach 12,000 by the end of year from about the 10,000 level currently.

The two companies predicted that for the year ending this March Japanese corporate profits will grow about 30 percent, followed by 20 percent in the following year.

The new fund, to be known as the Imperial Japan Fund, will have a minimum initial investment of

\$1.5 billion and be aiming for growth.

As well as the big high-technology names, Yamaichi plans to include smaller growing companies in the portfolio mix.

Yamaichi is keeping a "very interested eye" on the current move towards financial conglomerates in London's financial quarter and the stakes being taken in British stock exchange firms. But it does not currently expect Japanese firms to join the movement.

## Amexco to Offer New Credit Card

Reuters

NEW YORK — A division of American Express Co. said Wednesday that it plans to introduce a "platinum" charge card aimed at customers who charge more than \$10,000 per year.

Louis V. Gersner Jr., chairman of the division dealing with travel-related services, said the company intends to introduce the card in the next few months and expects fewer than 5 percent of the existing 11 million card holders in the United States to be eligible for it.

Mr. Gersner said the card will not be a great contributor to earnings, although it is expected to be profitable. Officials explained that the company is trying to increase its market share of expenses charged by richer customers.

## Singapore Subway Contract

Reuters

PARIS — Société Dragages et Travaux Publics, a subsidiary of SCREG, has won a \$43.46-million contract for a subway project in Singapore.

## SCI/TECH

Reuters

NEW YORK — Foreign-company investment in new manufacturing projects in the United States rose last year for the first time since 1979, the Conference Board says.

The corporate-financed business research organization said Tuesday that foreign companies reported 280 new manufacturing investments last year, up from 271 in 1982. It said such investments had fallen each year since reaching 431 in 1979.

The Conference Board, attributing the turnaround to the U.S. recovery, said that British companies reported 57 new manufacturing investments in the United States, leading all other nations. Japanese companies had 49 U.S. investments.

The board recorded a sharp jump in construction of new manufacturing facilities here by foreign-based companies. There were 145 foreign investments last year involving construction or expansion of plants in the United States, up from 116 in 1982.

Foreign concerns widened investment in U.S. projects

The Associated Press

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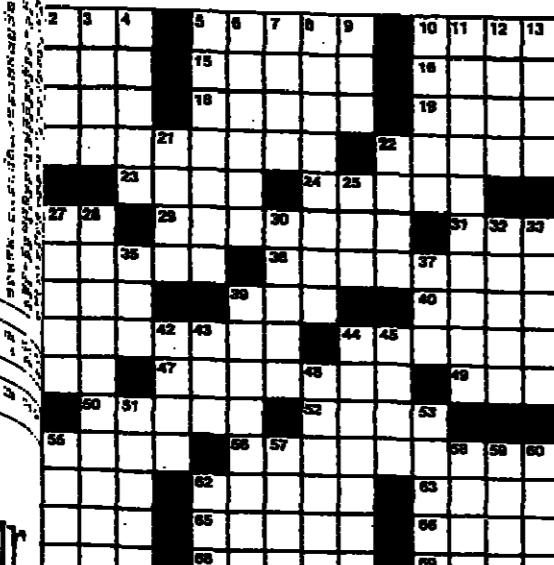
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Satur  
days  
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Closing  
Prices.

Feb. 15



**ACROSS**  
1. Ir. Indian  
2. Dissect a  
3. Sentence  
4. Asteroid  
5. February 13.  
6. Mrs. Archie  
7. Bunker  
8. European  
9. Bark  
10. Welsh emblem  
11. Boulders south  
12. of the border  
13. Corrupt  
14. Site of  
15. Georgian Bay  
16. Banquet  
17. Protective  
18. Carrier  
19. Transactions  
20. Object  
21. Join a part of  
22. speech  
23. Grand Banks  
24. Hatch  
25. Cordwood  
26. measures  
27. Kudu or dik-  
28. dik  
29. Vehicle for  
30. fudd Hirsch  
31. Reliever  
32. McGraw  
33. "Nana" star:  
34. Rankincense  
35. Jaybreak  
36. Office  
37. Legendary bird  
38. © New York Times, edited by Eugene Maleka.

**ENNIS THE MENACE**

I STOPPED TO THINK BEFORE I DID SOMETHIN', I  
WON'T HAVE TIME TO DO ANYTHING!

**JUMBLE**  
An scramble these four Jumbles, our letter to each square, to form our ordinary words.

ALCKO  
NEMIR  
NABACA  
CECHIT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.  
Jumbles: ENSUE FATAL CARBON JURIST  
Answer: He tried to compose a drinking song but  
didn't make it past this —  
THE FIRST 2 BARS

(Answers tomorrow)

